



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 5, 1927

MOLDERS FIRST
LOVE CHINESE LABOR
BEAR NAMES OF UNION CHIEFS
POSTOFFICE FOR SERVICE
HEARTLESS AND SOULLESS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters. Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Thursday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10547—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell 214 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 431 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Stuart.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVI

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No. 27

MOLDERS FIRST

By M. J. Keough, President, International Molders' Union of North America.

There were local unions of iron molders as early as 1836. For some time before the Civil War these local unions had been in communication with each other. A national convention of delegates representing these local unions was held in Philadelphia, July 5, 1859. This convention organized the International Molders' Union of North America.

Even at that early period there was a belief that but one trade union should exist for the craft in North America. This conviction proved well founded, for before the close of 1859 fire independent local unions in Canada had become affiliated with the International. Evidently the I. M. U. of N. A. became the first international union in North America.

As in the case of all other national unions at that period, the organization's experience was a stormy one. Hardly had the new union begun to find itself when the Civil War disrupted industry and divided the nation into warring camps. But the war did not drive any permanent wedge between the molders of the North and South, for immediately after the close of the war the local unions in the Southern States again assumed an active part in the international organization's affairs.

Conflict Waged Many Years.

At the Philadelphia convention of 1859 delegates voiced bitter complaints against the shop practices being enforced by associations of foundrymen, and the organized foundrymen's program to disrupt the local unions. For many years a more or less bitter contest was carried on between organized foundrymen and the union, this condition being bitterly acute in the stove and heater industry, where the foundrymen were quite thoroughly organized.

This industrial conflict proved injurious to both, and both discovered that it was impossible to overcome or destroy the other. The leaders of both organizations became better acquainted. They began to ask themselves the question, if there were not some more practical and better method of maintaining the relationship of foundrymen and molders. This was answered in March, 1891, when an agreement was entered into between the Stove Founders' National Defense Association and the International Molders' Union of North America, which covered the entire membership of both organizations.

It was the first agreement of its kind, for it was national in its scope. Since then the representatives of both organizations meet annually, these annual conferences having proven the means by which every major and minor question which has arisen has been successfully solved. It has eliminated strikes and lockouts.

Of Educational Value.

These conferences have also had a great educational value. The molders have become acquainted with the practical problems which the foundrymen must deal with, while the foundrymen have been made aware of the molders' requirements and necessities. During the long years of friendly relations between the two organizations, a form of self-government has developed which is equivalent to the legislative, administrative and judicial departments of a government.

The International Molders' Union of North America for many years has believed in comparatively high dues. Until 1895 the per capita tax to the international union was comparatively small, local unions independently maintaining sick and death benefits. In 1895 a convention was held in Chicago, Ill., at which the delegates decided to establish an international sick benefit, the dues being set at 25 cents per week.

A year after the organization decided to add an out-of-work benefit, this being the payment of a member's dues while he was idle for thirteen weeks in any fiscal year. Since then the amount of benefits paid has been increased, also the weekly dues, at present these being 75 cents per week.

Five Benefits Paid.

The international union pays to its members a strike benefit of \$9.60 per week; an ostracism benefit of \$10.60; a sick benefit of \$7.60; a death and total disability benefit of from \$600 to \$700, and an out-of-work benefit which is the equivalent of weekly dues. The executive board of the international union is authorized to extend the period during which out-of-work benefits are paid, and several times it has been found necessary to extend this benefit, so that members have received it for many months continually.

While the organization is not one of the largest, because the number of molders employed in the country is not nearly as large as the number engaged in many other industries, the amount of benefits paid has always been a matter of satisfaction to the organization itself and the trade union movement in general. From the time the organization was formed until the close of the first quarter of 1927, \$8,876,162.59 was paid out in strike and ostracism benefits. From January 1, 1896, to the end of the first quarter of this year \$5,208,150.25 has been paid out in sick benefits. During the same period \$1,429,473.80 was paid out in out-of-work benefits. Since January 1, 1880, \$2,053,494 was paid in death benefits, and during the same period \$269,100 in total disability benefits. In addition to these amounts \$15,625 was paid to the heirs of members killed during the war.

Policy of Organization.

The policy of the International Molders' Union is to negotiate agreements covering terms of employment and conditions of labor with foundrymen, and to depend upon honorable dealing and the methods of conciliation and negotiation for the adjustment of all problems which arise. It has always been a sturdy supporter of the trade union policies established and maintained by the American Federation of Labor.

EARNINGS OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES.

Information on employment, wages and cost of living for the month of June has been given out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Reports from 10,546 establishments, covering 54 industries, show that 3,006,203 employees earned a total of \$79,838,722 per week during the month.

This, by simple division, is \$23.23 per week, or about \$93 per month, and \$1208 for a 52-week year—about \$1000 below that estimated as necessary to support a family of average size in comfort and health.

Retail prices of food were 2 per cent higher in June than in May.

LOVE CHINESE LABOR.

Voicing the views of certain shipping interests, both foreign and domestic, financial papers are making a desperate effort to revive opposition to the LaFollette Seamen's Law.

This legislation is blamed for much of the ship owners' troubles, although this acknowledgment is made: "Vessel men who do come to Washington often create the unfortunate impression that they are after something for nothing."

The financial publications plead for an extension of the employment of Chinese and other Orientals, which is now the rule on many vessels flying the American flag.

"Our ships must be officered by Americans and manned by Americans, as far as it is possible, but we must recognize that all the LaFollette laws in the world will not attract American boys to the sea to perform certain classes of work which are necessary in vessel operation," it is said.

No reference is made to the fact that American boys will not do this work because they have to "bunk" with Chinese and must accept the standard of living of Chinese, who are more interested in smuggling opium than in the few dollars a month they receive.

The revived opposition to the Seamen's Act recalls Albert D. Lasker's statement in 1922 before a Senate committee in which he withdrew all opposition to the LaFollette law. Mr. Lasker was chairman of the United States Shipping Board at the time. He was appointed by President Harding. On page 246 of the Congressional Record, issue of November 25, 1922, Mr. Lasker is quoted:

"I want to take this occasion to say here that I think the Seamen's Act has been one of the most misrepresented acts of which I ever heard. I came down to Washington believing, as most people in my part of the country do, if you repeal the Seamen's Act you would have a merchant marine. That is pure bunk.

"Senator Bankhead—That is the reason I asked the question, because those who were undertaking to give reasons why we could not operate successfully with our foreign competitors based their assertions exclusively on the discrimination caused by the Seamen's Act.

"Mr. Lasker—I think they have gotten worn out on these representations."

Trade unions exist as a means of protecting the workers. The union label aims to help in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists should use it in order to make it effective. Demand it on all the things you purchase from merchants. They will then appreciate the fact that you mean business.

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PAN-AMERICAN FEDERATION.

During the Pan-American congress in Washington the delegate from Venezuela made an attack on the Monroe Doctrine. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, replied to the delegate as follows:

As one of the delegates representing the American Federation of Labor I desire at this time to impose upon your patience, if I may, while I make just a few observations with reference to the subject-matter now occupying the attention of the delegates.

It is gratifying to the delegates representing the American Federation of Labor in the Pan-American congress to observe that none of the speakers from the Latin-American republics have expressed approval or given endorsement to the sentiments expressed by the delegate from Venezuela.

It would appear from the sentiments expressed by Delegate Martinez from Venezuela that all the sufferings, ills and oppression, whatever they have been, endured by the people of the Latin-American republics are directly traceable and due to the Monroe Doctrine enunciated and followed by the United States Government.

I am sure this is not true and that it is not a just presentation of the true situation. Our young friend, Delegate Martinez from Venezuela, has arisen many times during the sessions of this convention and in practically every instance he has engaged in a bitter denunciation of the Government of the United States. This, notwithstanding the fact that there are five delegates in this conference who are United States citizens representing the American Federation of Labor in this Pan-American Federation of Labor congress.

A proper respect for the feelings of these delegates, it seems to me, ought to serve as a restraining force so that Delegate Martinez would be more temperate at least in the language he employed. But we have listened with patience and forbearance because we believe in free speech and free press. He is young and perhaps he is influenced by the enthusiasm of youth—experience will probably temper him so that he will exercise more self-restraint and self-possession. Let us hope so at least.

Now, regarding the Monroe Doctrine. I want to state to you positively as one who I think senses fully the opinion and judgment of a vast majority of the people of the United States of America that the Monroe Doctrine is a part of the fixed and unalterable policy of the United States of America. The people of the United States believe in the Monroe Doctrine because they believe that America is for Americans. The people of the United States are opposed to the intervention on American soil of any European government. They are opposed to any government in Europe seizing one foot of territory upon the American continent from any nation or any government either in North or South America.

It was that spirit that inspired the people of the United States to support a President of the United States when he announced many years ago that if Great Britain attempted to land troops in Venezuela for the purpose of enforcing its decision in a boundary dispute that the Government of the United States would oppose Great Britain even though it was necessary to resort to arms.

The Monroe Doctrine simply means this: That the United States believes that every nation in Central and South America should be protected in its territorial limitations and in its territorial rights; that it shall not be exploited by any European nation; that no nation shall take a foot of territory from any of these countries; so that the position of the United States as announced through the Monroe Doctrine is that of protection to the territorial rights of the nations of Central and South America.

At the same time we wish to see the people in these Latin-American countries permitted to work

out their political, economic and social salvation without interference either from America or any other country. So long as we stand upon that broad, humane principle we are right, and it is for that right that we must contend, and it is for that right that we will help you to contend for liberty, for freedom, for justice, for the exercise of those elemental principles of human rights, freedom, justice, liberty and democracy. But instead of denouncing our government, denouncing our people, because through the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine we announce to the European nations that the United States will guarantee the territorial integrity and the territorial rights of every nation on the American continent—instead of denouncing us for that it seems to me that the representatives of every weak nation in Latin-America ought to say that we want the American Government to stand squarely and fairly, forever and irrevocably for the principles embodied in the Monroe Doctrine.

I think I can truthfully say from what I know of historical developments that if it had not been for the Monroe Doctrine and for the attitude of the United States as announced in the Monroe Doctrine, there would be nations in South America that would have been invaded and their territorial integrity destroyed by rapacious, greedy European governments and Venezuela would have been one of them.

We have many wrongs that must be righted—the world is not perfect. We have not reached the millennium. The labor movement must serve in helping to correct these wrongs about which you complain, but it cannot be done by denunciations and abuse. It must be done through the intelligent application of reason and good judgment, moral influence and moral strength.

The delegates from the United States deeply appreciate the sentiments expressed by the delegates from Peru, Guatemala, Cuba, San Domingo, and we regret very much that our young friend from Venezuela would be so governed by feeling and passion as to give expression to sentiments that hurt us very much and that, in my judgment, could have been avoided.

A DANGEROUS MAN.

Dr. William E. Barton's "Life of Abraham Lincoln" relates that the Governor of a certain state was visiting the state prison and stopped to talk with a number of prisoners. They told him their story, and in every instance it was one of wrong suffered by an innocent person. The real criminal always had escaped and the imprisoned man was the unfortunate victim of appearances or of conspiracy or perjury. There was one man, however, who admitted the crime and the justice of his sentence.

"I must have you pardoned," said the Governor. "I can't have you in here corrupting all these good men."

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NICARAGUAN SITUATION.

During the sessions in Washington of the Pan-American Federation of Labor a resolution was adopted regarding the situation in Nicaragua as reported by the executive committee and by correspondence addressed by President Green to the State Department of the United States. The resolution follows:

Whereas, The Nicaraguan Federation of Labor is solely an economic and not a political organization; that it is not identified or affiliated with any political party in Nicaragua, but is concerned entirely with the advancement and well-being of the wage earners of Nicaragua, and with the independence of Nicaragua for the realization of its aims, and therefore stands uncommitted in so far as the political factors that play within Nicaragua; and

Whereas, Nicaragua and its people have been caused great suffering in both loss of life, property and sovereignty by reason of intervention of foreign authority, not due to any activities on the part of the workers of Nicaragua, but to capitalist efforts, both native and foreign, to subjugate the Nicaraguan worker completely; and

Whereas, The Pan-American Federation of Labor has time and again declared its attitude of respect for the complete sovereignty of all countries and against intervention by any foreign country, and has likewise sought to have every country guarantee to its workers the full and free right to organization in order that they may improve their conditions of life and work; and

Whereas, Improvement of the conditions and life of the workers can only be guaranteed by such freedom embracing equal social and political as well as economic rights which must not be denied, under whatever pretext may be deemed to be used; and

Whereas, The people of Nicaragua have been the unfortunate victims of a foreign intervention which has caused not only internal suffering but internal difficulties, and to that extent the workers have been denied in their opportunities of working out their conditions of life and of work, and in their most elemental rights as citizens; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the executive committee of the Pan-American Federation of Labor address the Government of the United States, expressing regret for the events having occurred recently in Nicaragua; that it likewise address a respectful but emphatic petition to immediately withdraw the United States forces on land and sea and air in Nicaragua, and to terminate its intervention in the affairs of that nation so that the people of Nicaragua may fully and freely work out their own problems, both for the present as well as in the coming election for a president of Nicaragua, and without any interference on the part of any foreign nation, it being the opinion of this congress interference on the part of a foreign nation will only make more difficult the solution of Nicaragua's problems; be it further

Resolved, That we deplore the tragic events as related in the daily press referring to the loss of lives said to have occurred on account of the intervention decreed against that free country, and in order to be helpful to the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor and the people of Nicaragua, the executive committee of the Pan-American Federation of Labor be authorized to lend all possible co-operation and assistance to the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor for the fulfillment of this resolution.

SOFT TIRES CAUSE DIFFICULT DRIVING.

Difficulty in steering is often caused by soft front tires, according to the Free Emergency Road Service of the California State Automobile Association. Soft tires in the rear will cause the car to sway and also affect equalization of the brakes.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Are there any government figures on the earnings of automobile workers?

A.—The latest government figures for auto workers cover the year 1925 and are contained in Bulletin No. 438, published by United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.

Q.—Who devised the "Baltimore & Ohio" plan of co-operation between unions and management?

A.—The plan was devised by Otto S. Beyer, Jr., and William H. Johnston, former president of the International Association of Machinists.

Q.—Is there any organization of officials of Federal and state labor departments.

A.—Yes, the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada.

Q.—Has organized labor declared in favor of government ownership of Mount Vernon, George Washington's home?

A.—The 1913 convention of the American Federation of Labor urged the government to buy Mount Vernon to stop profiteering and permit working people to visit it free every day of the week.

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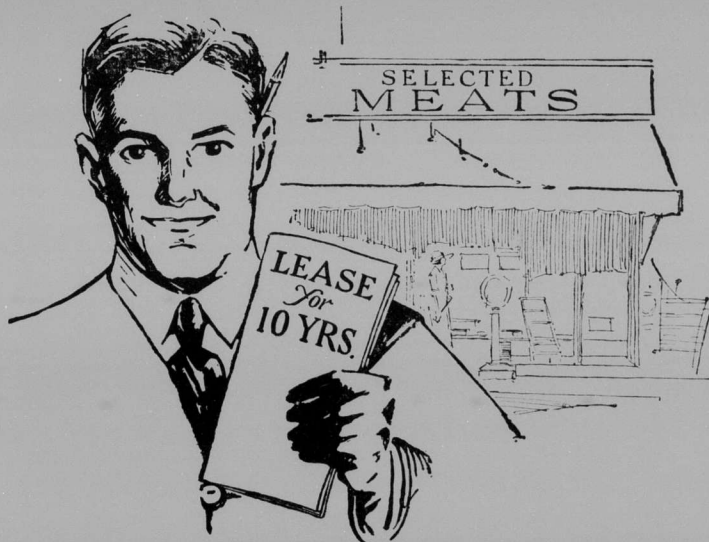
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BEAR NAMES OF UNION CHIEFS.

By Joseph A. Wise.

Staff Correspondent, International Labor News Service.

The Samuel Gompers Public School in Chicago, dedicated on July 16, is not the first Chicago public school to be named in honor of a trade union officer, we are reminded by George B. Arnold, director of the Illinois Department of Labor. The elementary public school at 1040 North Keeler avenue was dedicated in honor of Rezin Orr, international treasurer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, in 1919, Mr. Arnold points out.

Orr, a pioneer with W. D. Mahon and others in organizing the now big and powerful union of street car men, died in 1918. He won a great reputation as an organizer and was highly esteemed not only by the rank and file of his own union, but by large numbers of men and women with whom he came in contact in the general labor movement.

George B. Arnold, also a union street car man and now director of labor of the State of Illinois, was a member of the Chicago Board of Education at the time of Orr's death. Arnold proposed the name of Rezin Orr for the then new school on Keeler avenue, and the other members of the board acquiesced.

* * *

Regret was expressed at the dedication exercises of the Samuel Gompers Public School that John A. English, the present labor member of the Board of Education, could not be present owing to the fact that business detained him on the Pacific Coast. It was Mr. English who was responsible for the naming of the Gompers School. He is a member of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 and was recently unanimously elected vice-president of the Board of Education.

* * *

George W. Perkins, lifelong friend and associate of Samuel Gompers in the Cigarmakers' International Union and in the American Federation of Labor, was in a reminiscent mood while on the long automobile ride out to the dedication exercises of the Samuel Gompers School. Mr. Perkins told a couple of stories that are worth repeating.

Many years ago, when the American Federation of Labor was very young and very poor, it devolved upon Mr. Gompers to make a public address at Albany, N. Y. He wore a Prince Albert coat in those days, but the coat had become rather threadbare.

Mr. Perkins said he noticed that there was a fine threaded fringe around the bottoms of the sleeves and the skirt of the coat. Mr. Gompers had a small pair of scissors, and Mr. Perkins proceeded to trim the cuffs and the tail of the coat, afterward giving it a thorough brushing.

"Mr. Gompers appeared on the platform immaculately dressed," said one of the newspapers the following morning.

"There, Sam, that's what comes of having a good valet," said Mr. Perkins to the famous trade union officer.

* * *

On another occasion President Gompers was riding in an old horse-drawn cab through the streets of Brooklyn, N. Y. The cabby, in his hurry to reach the hall where Mr. Gompers was to speak, had taken a short cut over a very rough street.

"Say, driver, haven't you picked out a pretty bumpy street?" Mr. Gompers asked.

"Oh, that's all right, Mr. Gompers; I know every bump in this street," answered the cabby.

"I can readily believe that, for you haven't missed any," Mr. Gompers replied.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective. Demand it on all the things you purchase.

TO END WAR.

Let decisions of the nations
Now agree to all disarm,
And in stopping cruel battles
It will soon work like a charm.
Let the votes of all the people
Be the power to decide
Whether they by God's or mammon's
Laws, henceforth, will e'er abide.

When the power of man rulers
In the world shall cease to be,
From cruel warfare all the people
Will forevermore be free.
Everyone will be delighted
To no longer have a fear
That another nation's firing
They will ever have to hear.

With no other country's menace,
All the world would cease to fear,
And in peaceful harmony, then,
They, the Father's voice, could hear.
Slinking then away would Satan
Fall into the realms below;
For, when peace and love were ruling,
He could never have a show.

Let us prove that love is greater
Than the laws of greed and might,
And that man should learn to follow
In the blessed Saviour's light.
Stop the awful deeds of warfare,
For they bring their punishment
In the famine, plagues and sorrows
That will, after them, be sent.

Turn the tide from grief and sadness
To the righteousness of life;
Learn the righteousness of living
Free from misery and strife.
Oh! awake from man's delusions,
And all nations now disarm;
Go to work at reconstruction,
Fighting only brings more harm.

—Martha Shepard Lippincott.

ARE WE ALL FOOLS?

Editor, Clarion, San Francisco, California. Sir: One day during the late World War the trenches were very near together. Thereupon the Germans put up a board inscribed, "The English are fools!" The boys shot it down. Another appeared, "The French are fools!" Also shot down. A third popped up, "We are ALL fools, let's all go home!" Today President Coolidge is telling us the same thing, but, of course, is more diplomatic language. Listen!

"It is for the generation that saw and survived the World War to devise measures of prevention; if we fail in this we shall deserve all the disaster that will surely be visited on us because of our failure!"

That seems very much like "passing the buck," dear Mr. Editor and reader, to you and me. What are you and I going to do about it?

One of our leading men, Houghton, ambassador to Great Britain, makes the suggestion that the power to make war should be taken from the little groups of men that constitute our "governments" and placed in the hands of the people. When, consequent on their mismanagement of public affairs, the politicians publish propaganda inducing fear, suspicion and hate of neighbor nations and clamor for a war, a direct vote of the people should be taken as to "War!" or "No War!" the majority, of course, to decide.

There to I would like to add that all the ballots should be signed, and those who vote for the war should be compelled to do the fighting, with the quarrelsome statesmen (?) on the lead.

Even then the pacifists would suffer; for modern

war methods, poison gas, "killing rays," disease germs, high explosives, blockades, etc., spare no one, not even civilians in world capitals. If this is not sheer idiocy, what is it? Well, brother and sister, what are you going to do in response to the Coolidge message?

This means YOU! as well as,

Yours cordially,

EDWARD BERWICK.

Pacific Grove, Calif., July 30, 1927.

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UNION MADE
RED - BUTTON
47.1% stronger - 41.8% finer than Denim
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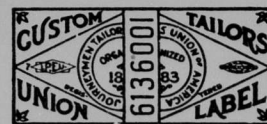
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M. S. Bacigalupi.....	485 Broadway
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DEPEND ON RHETORIC.

John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, attacks the American Federation of Labor and President Green because of opposition to company "unions."

The anti-union manufacturer asks:

"When did Congress or the United States Patent Office grant the American Federation of Labor a monopoly upon the idea of collective bargaining or upon the method of collective bargaining?"

This is rhetoric, but not argument. It recalls anti-union platitudes on the "constitutional right to work."

The American Federation of Labor claims no monopoly on collective bargaining, but it does protest against men using this term when they mean something else.

There is but one kind of collective bargaining. Other systems may be given the same name, but organized labor refuses to be tricked.

It should not be forgotten that only recently company "union" advocates insisted on their so-called "open" shop—on the right of each worker to bargain individually.

This same element, as represented by Mr. Edgerton, now talks of "representatives of the workers" and management discussing plant problems. Why the change? Was it because the American Federation of Labor exposed the hypocrisy of these champions of "individual liberty"?

If the so-called "open" shop was the last word in Americanism a few years ago, why is it now replaced by the company "union," that is just as fervently urged?

Anti-unionists can't be right both times. If individual bargaining was the correct procedure then, why not now?

Organized labor knows that the so-called "open" shop meant autocracy in industry, and the company "union" stands for the same thing.

There is only one kind of collective bargaining. Men are free to announce conditions under which they will labor and to select representatives to present their position, or they are dominated by the employer and his company-controlled "union."

To confuse the question by references to a monopoly granted by Congress or by the United States Patent Office is the same cheap rhetoric flag wavers used when they fooled workers with their "open" shop and "American plan."

Mr. Edgerton is on dangerous ground when he talks of monopoly. Like the resistless tide, organized labor is sweeping aside those who would control the lives of workers, and who have about exhausted their ingenuity in developing systems and plans that would make man subservient to man.

WHY LABOR OPPOSES INJUNCTION.

Striking laundry girls in Tacoma are enjoined against trespassing on the company's property, from interfering with ingress or egress from the laundries, and from abusing officers, employees or patrons. There is a state law in Washington against each of these acts. Under these statutes, the accused is assumed to be innocent and is guaranteed a trial by jury. With strikers, however, this procedure is set aside. When a labor injunction is issued, the employer can claim violation and the accused is cited to appear before the court. She is not assumed to be innocent, as when no strike exists. She is not accorded a trial by jury. She is called upon to show why she should not be punished. In other words, she is assumed to be guilty. The judge who issued the injunction is sole arbiter. He is not guided by trial procedure. His prejudices and moods have full sway in this substitution of government by law for government by injunction. Labor insists that where strikers are charged with violation of law they be accorded guarantees that are never denied the meanest criminal. It is small satisfaction for them to be told they are jailed under "equity" proceedings.

POSTOFFICE FOR SERVICE.

Congressman Clyde Kelly will renew his fight in the next Congress to have the Postoffice Department placed on a basis of service to the people.

The department is now called a service institution when free mailing privileges are to be extended, and a business institution that "must pay its own way" when postal employees ask for wage increases.

"If we adopt the policy that there must be a surplus in the Postoffice Department, it follows that all services which lose money should be eliminated," said Congressman Kelly.

"That would mean the elimination of the entire rural delivery service, since it has been a losing venture from the beginning. In fact, many of the special services which are of the utmost value to the people must go overboard under this test of profit making.

"No one would advocate the withdrawal of such services. The welfare of the nation demands their retention and they will be retained. But they cost more than they bring into the department's treasury; who shall pay this deficit?

"Those who make a fetish of a postal surplus reply that postal rates should be fixed at a point where revenues will cover all such losses. That means that the charge for the various classes of mail matter must be higher than is warranted by the actual cost of the service rendered.

"The Postoffice Department's rightful policy is service. Its dividends are paid in enlightenment and intelligence; its surplus is recorded on the books of better citizenship; its balance sheet shows a huge credit to benefits over expenditures.

"Instead of compressing service into the hard and fast limits of revenues, let us rather learn the demands of a complete, all-inclusive service to the American people, provide American standards in compensation and working conditions for every employee, and formulate postal rates on the basis of maximum volume and lowest unit costs.

"Then the United States postal service will carry out its true mission."

SAFETY POSSIBLE BY CAUTION.

More than one-half of the accidents and occupational diseases can be prevented by co-operation between employer and employed, declared the state convention of the Ohio Federation of Labor.

Carelessness of workers and of employers was condemned, and a demand for the revision of safety laws was made. The convention recommended that safety committees be set up in every plant, and that this subject be given whole-hearted support by every affiliate of the federation.

The committee in charge of this question reported that where safety committees are in existence in unions and shops, "excellent results have been attained in curtailing accidents. We trust no delegate to this convention will consider his or her report to their local complete on the activities of this convention without dwelling at length on the necessity for safety in the industrial life of the State of Ohio."

THE OLD BRIDGE BUILDER.

An old man traveling a lone highway,
Came in the evening, cold and gray,
To a chasm deep and wide.
The old man crossed in the twilight dim,
The sullen stream had no fear for him.
He turned when he reached the other side,
And builded a bridge to span the tide.
"Old man," said a fellow traveler near,
"You are wasting your strength with your building here,
Your journey will end with the ending day,
And you never again will pass this way;
You have crossed the chasm deep and wide,
Why build a bridge at the eventide?"
The old man raised his old gray head,
"Good friend on the path I have come," he said,
"There followeth after me the day,
The youth whose feet must pass this way,
This stream which has been as naught to me
To the fair-haired youth may a pitfall be,
He too must cross in the twilight dim,
Good friend, I am building this bridge for him."

COMMUNIST HOISTS WHITE FLAG.

Ben Gold, Communist leader, is attempting to get back into the Fur Workers' Union. He and his crew all but smashed the union, which was rescued by trade unionists and a special American Federation of Labor committee. Gold was expelled and he induced a public official to intercede for him.

The unionists told the official there is no desire to deprive any man of the right to earn a living, but the union is determined there will not be a repetition of the Communist reign.

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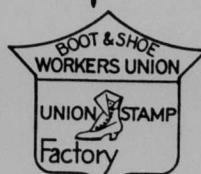
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Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
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COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1927

Every time you neglect to demand the union label on the articles you purchase you help non-union employers in their fight against the organized workers and are, therefore, untrue to the obligation you took when you joined the union. How many of those who fail to buy label goods look at the situation from this standpoint, and what must be said of those who do see clearly the result of their conduct, yet persist in it?

We clip this note from the Southern California Labor Press: "Dumb Dora went into a meat market run by a butcher who didn't understand English. She finally raised her skirt and pointed to the calf of her leg. He smiled and gave her a soup bone. She says she'll never go to that market for a round steak." What puzzles us about the story is that it was necessary, in the year 1927, to raise her skirt in order to point to the calf of her leg. If that was really necessary, she must have been of the vintage of 1850, and it is wrong to call such a venerable old lady a Dumb Dora, which is of modern coinage.

There seems to be no limit to the fanaticism of the prohibitionist, as is indicated by criticism of four old Civil War veterans who drank some wine a week or so ago which had been put away half a century ago to be consumed by the last survivor of a famous brigade in the Civil War. They met annually and talked over the trying days of 1861 to 1865. This year there were but four left, and it was believed that before another year rolled around all would have passed away, so they decided that the bottle of wine should be produced and each would take a sip of it. Now comes a prohibitionist with the declaration that these men who offered their lives to save their country from disunion should have been arrested for violation of the law by being in possession of this bottle of wine and that they were setting a bad example for the younger generations. What do you think of that? Four old patriots going down to their graves with this terrible crime upon their souls. Newspaper stories which quoted this most righteous person who demanded the punishment of these criminals do not state whether he kept his countenance straight or whether he had a pharisaical face. At any rate he is the type of individual responsible for the crazy attempts to regulate all of the actions of the people of this country by law, and there is no length to which such characters will not go to impose their will upon the rest of the citizens of this land of the free.

Heartless and Soulless

In practically every state in the United States corporations are given all the rights and privileges of individuals in the business world, but as a matter of fact they are very different from the individual business person, particularly in the treatment of employees, because they lack hearts and souls and conscientiousness. As a general rule the officers and stockholders do not feel that they are personally responsible in any degree for the cruel and unfair things the corporation may do from time to time. Pangs of remorse do not come to them over wrongs committed as they do to the individual human who has been similarly guilty. Indeed, the sense of personal responsibility is almost always totally absent from the hearts and minds of those in positions of authority in them, because they seem to feel that they are mere instruments charged with the task of making a success of the business over which the corporation exercises legal control and that their first consideration must always be to those whose representatives they are as officers. This feeling frequently results in atrocious pieces of meanness and the rankest kind of injustice to human beings without any pangs of conscience on the part of those actually guilty of trickery and deceit that would worry the roughest and most unsympathetic individual managing his own business.

A case which clearly illustrates this is now before the New Jersey courts for decision. A young woman was employed by the United States Radium Corporation to paint figures on the dials of watches with luminous paint, which, of course, contains radio-active substances. She did the work with a small camel's hair brush, and was taught to "point" this brush for the fine lines by putting it to her lips. She did as she was told, knowing nothing of the dangers of such a performance—though the company must have known.

She worked at this trade nearly four years, and then left. A year and a half after she quit the company the poisons she had absorbed began to get in their work. Only a handful of specialists know the action of radio-active substances on human tissues, however, so it was a long time before she found a physician who could tell her what was the matter.

Meantime, she lost all her teeth, had twenty operations removing dead bone from her jaws, became a cripple, and suffered the most excruciating pains.

When she finally found out the cause of the trouble, she sued for damages. The company has pleaded the statute of limitations! The girl did not detect the deadly nature of the stuff in which she worked within the time prescribed by law. Therefore, those who poisoned her claim to be entirely free from responsibility!

The attorneys for the young woman are setting up the claim in the courts that the two years within which complaint must be made under the laws of New Jersey should begin from the time the injured person learns the cause of the disability, and to the average fair and honest human being this would seem to be the just and common sense way to interpret the law, because until that matter has been determined the injured person cannot possibly take advantage of the rights the law gives in the premises. But while the layman may be able to render a just judgment in such a case, there is no telling what those trained in legal lore and occupying the bench may do in determining the question.

One thing is certain and that is that the great mass of the people who hear of the case will brand those responsible for poisoning a girl for the profit thereby thrown into the coffers of the stockholders as the most despicable of human vultures for attempting to save a little money by setting up the claim that the victim did not discover the cause of her trouble soon enough to force them by law to in a small way compensate her for the misery and suffering they brought upon her. And yet these same vicious industrial magnates undoubtedly mingle in a social way with their fellow citizens and hold their heads high as righteous and desirable cogs in the wheels of a great and free country. Yes, and it is more than probable they are the severest critics of the trade union movement, which attempts to get justice for those who must earn their bread in the sweat of their brows.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

If President Coolidge had waited until the latter part of October to take his vacation in the Black Hills he might have been useful to the farmers of that section in helping them to harvest their wheat crops, and then it would not have been necessary for the railroads to fill their northbound boxcars with human freight to be used for harvest hands as is done yearly. However, some of the farmers might have been inquisitive enough to ask him how he expected them to farm successfully under the prices and conditions that prevail, which question might prove rather embarrassing after his veto of the farm relief measure during the last session of Congress. It is apparent, therefore, that there was method in his madness.

Frank J. Smith, warden of San Quentin Prison, who is to retire at the close of this month, having sent in his resignation because of a change in the administration of State affairs, has been a member of the Typographical Union for many years and formerly worked on one of the morning newspapers in this city. As warden of the penal institution across the Bay he has made a splendid record and one over which he can be justly proud. He has not only been humane in his treatment of the prisoners, but he has also been a very strict disciplinarian, yet always fair and reasonable in the enforcement of the established regulations, so that there have been no scandals and few complaints during his administration. He has so administered the budget allowed for the conduct of the prison that he has been able to institute many improvements and innovations which will in future years redound to the benefit of the State. He accepted the place in the beginning because of the service he could render, and not because of the salary attached thereto. It is generally from such persons that the people get the best of public service, and it is unfortunate that it has become necessary for him to retire from the position.

A preacher recently, in an attempt to justify the building of a church by cheap non-union labor, expressed himself in this foolish fashion: "The man who wants organized labor to be petted and coddled with favoritism is wanting for them the very thing that would keep them weaklings and nursing babies. Any body of people who are not willing to sell their wares in the open market create naturally a suspicion that they discount their own product." That certainly is fine reasoning, and we seriously doubt whether the minister who uttered the statement gave the matter of what he was saying any thought, if he is capable of thinking at all. When the American people insist upon a tariff to keep goods from cheap labor countries from being dumped upon our markets in competition with our own, do they thereby arouse suspicion or concede the inferiority of American goods? When the people of the United States pass laws excluding cheap Oriental labor from this country, do they thereby confess the superiority of the Oriental as a worker? Unless the quoted preacher is insane, he will not attempt to sustain such an argument, because he knows that these things are done for the purpose of preventing the standard of life and living from being reduced to a level with the countries against which the tariffs operate and which our exclusion laws prohibit from coming here. The organized labor movement does not desire to be coddled with favoritism, but it insists that the welfare of this country depends upon a high standard of living being maintained and that it cannot be done if the workers enter into cutthroat competition for jobs, taking them at any price the employer wants to pay. That would not be the way to progress, and if the quoted minister is honest and fair, he will admit this to be the fact.

WIT AT RANDOM

"How did Jones look when the judge ruled that he must pay big alimony?"

"Chagrined."

"And how did his wife take it?"

"She grinned."

An admiring group had surrounded small Jimmy. He had rescued a pal who had broken through the ice and would have drowned otherwise.

"That was real bravery, my little man," a motherly woman was telling him, patting him on the back.

"Aw, shucks," sniffed Jimmy. "Bravery nothin'; he had my skates on."

Sergeant to rookie: "Private, I'll impress upon you that you must be more respectful toward me. Why, I had 250 men under me during the war."

Rookie: "You ain't got nothin' on me. I had 1200 people under me last summer."

Sergeant (doubtfully): "What were you doing?"

Rookie: "I mowed the grass in a cemetery."

Willie was dejectedly walking home from school and his woebegone appearance attracted the attention of a kind-hearted old lady.

"What is troubling you, my little man?" she asked.

"Dyspepsia and rheumatism," replied Willie.

"Why, that's absurd," remarked the old lady. "How can that be?"

"Teacher kept me after school because I couldn't spell them," was Willie's dismal answer.

Teacher—What is an island, Charles?

Charley—A place where the bottom of the sea sticks up through the water.

The sad-looking man at the corner table had been waiting a very long time for his order. At last a waiter approached him and said:

"Your fish will be coming any minute now, sir."

"Oh, yes," said the sad man, looking interested. "And what bait are you using?"—Stanford Chaparral.

Guest (looking at his bill)—Waiter, you left out one item.

"Is it possible?"

"This morning the proprietor said good-morning to me and you haven't included that in the bill."

"Two and two never make more than four," declared a politician at a meeting.

"Yes they do!" exclaimed a man in the audience.

"Perhaps our good friend will kindly tell us when two and two make more than four," blandly said the speaker.

Whereupon the man cried: "When they're side by side; then they make twenty-two!"

To be added to the lore of our nocturnal life is the story of the taxicab driver who was hailed by a speakeasy doorman the other night. The doorman escorted four men to the voiture, arranged them carefully within and then instructed the chauffeur:

"The man on the left goes to — Park avenue, the one next to him to — East Sixty-fifth, the one on the left front seat to — West End, and the other to — Riverside Drive."

The chauffeur nodded understandingly and drove away. In a few moments he was back, beckoning to the doorman.

"Say, Buddy," he said, "would you mind sortin' these guys out again? I hit a bump on Sixth avenue."—New Yorker.

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

If the pilgrimage to the Black Hills has done nothing else it has served to bring the ten-gallon hat back to its own. Most folks had forgotten that there was such a thing—that is, most city folks. The big hat, so far as the great bulk of the population knew, has gone into that musty limbo from which there is no return. But the ten-gallon hat has staged a comeback. Athwart a presidential dome it has been shot for the movies and recorded indelibly by the still shots. The ten-gallon hat—there she, or her—stands and long may it wave. The ten-gallon hat is in the ring and a hat of that kind makes mighty near a ring full without any other company.

Of course, in doing this amazing come-back, the big hat of the plains raises around its ample brim the age-old question as to whether it is worn for its artistic effect or for its utilitarian value. While the fact remains that no one can wear a hat with any more artistic abandon than can the wearer of the big hat of the old West, the truth is unchanged that the ten-gallon hat is a hat of utility and not alone a thing of beauty in the eyes of its wearer. Upon whatever head the blazing sun of prairie or desert may have beaten, in the inner recesses of that head there will lurk forever more the fixed idea that a lot of hat is a mighty good thing under such circumstances. But when it comes to politics, that is something else again, as the presidential sponsor of the ten-gallon hat of Black Hills will no doubt attest duly and privately to his intimates, if such there be.

When the late T. R. announced that his hat was in the ring, lo, these many years ago, it was the up-turned felt of the Rough Riders that went sailing into the arena—a hat that was by way of being a compromise between the great hat of the Western ranges and the modest fedora of the East. But it sat with naturalness upon the head of its wearer. It seemed to belong there. It had about it none of the artificiality of the stage. The present occupant of the White House brings in his fish and poses with them the while his neck is encircled in a high, stiff collar. The country saw at once that it wasn't merely a matter of being out of tune with fishdom in the matter of bait—the whole thing went deeper than that and was in reality a matter of disposition, or temperament, or something like that. But even that wasn't as bad as the pose in the ten-gallon hat, as it has come to be called, though it doesn't begin to hold ten gallons. Six quarts is the usual rated capacity.

The big hat simply wasn't where it belonged. There is no use dodging the actual truth. No tenderfoot can wear the big hat of the West and look or feel natural while so doing. It is a thing that must be where it belongs, or be out of place. He who would wear the big hat must either be to the manor born, or must, by painful process become acclimated. It isn't a thing that can be appropriated off-hand by anyone, like a ham sandwich or a half dollar. The bandana handkerchief is in the same class. If it isn't where it was meant to be on a neck that has in a way grown up to it, it is an incongruous thing, itself miserable and its wearer a character from the comic strips. If we are to go further and get at the real rock bottom of the Coolidge pose in the so-called ten-gallon hat it must be set down that the whole business was carefully calculated to keep our minds off the atrocities in Nicaragua, off the situation regarding Mexico, off the Geneva conference—off of everything in which Americans ought to interest themselves and about which they ought to seek knowledge and register opinions.

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Pan-American Federation of Labor, ending fifth congress, criticizes use of Monroe Doctrine by United States to detriment of Latin-American nations; President Green and other officers re-elected; congress votes to hold next meeting in Cuba.

Vienna City Council names committee of six to investigate recent riots that resulted in death of more than 100 persons.

"America must take lead in outlawing war because this nation was built to lead and not to follow," Governor Moore of New Jersey says at unveiling monument to Minute Man.

U. S. Agricultural Department announces that for the first time since 1922 the average financial return of farmers failed to advance during 1926.

Ten thousand British pilgrims see dedication at Ypres, Belgium, of war memorial bearing names of 58,000 British soldiers who went to unknown graves in Ypres battles in World War.

Brigadier General R. E. H. Dyer, whose massacre of natives during the Amritsar rebellion in India caused him to be severely criticized, dies in England.

Government-owned and operated United States Lines show profit for first time since established as part of government merchant marine.

French government tells Moscow relations will cease unless Russian Communists stop propaganda in France.

Thomas P. Moffatt, former United States consul in South Latin American countries, denounces Coolidge policy in Nicaragua at opening of conference on Latin-American relations at University of New Hampshire.

Strike on New York City traction lines averted after both sides agree to indefinite truce at conference with Mayor Walker.

General Motors Corporation makes record profits; earnings of U. S. Steel Corporation rise.

Building trades workers' strike in Asbury Park, N. J., when employers refuse to meet demands of laborers for wage increase.

Six organizations of workers on Boston & Maine Railroad form board for acting on disputed questions with railroad management.

Cloth, Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union wins five-day working week for entire trade in New York City after two weeks' strike.

"Little by little the liberties of American citizens are slipping away," Arthur Garfield Hays of American Civil Liberties Union declares in radio address.

Magistrate Corrigan issues report clearing New York City police of charges of accepting bribes from Communists during fur workers' strike last year.

HIGH COST OF FANATICISM.

Look at the Indiana scandal. Look at what has come out of the trials for the murder of Don Mellett, Canton's crusading editor. Fruits of Ku Kluxism and Anti-Saloon League fanaticism. All fanaticism leads to excesses. The fanatic knows no law beyond his own rigid creed. There is no room in his system for reason, for tolerance, for elasticity. Whether he be Puritan, Ku Kluxer, Anti-Saloon Leaguer or Communist, the fanatic is a hard man to deal with. He will usually betray anything for the sake of his "cause." Fanatics bred what is called prohibition. Prohibition has bred fanatical enforcers on the one hand and bootleggers, criminals and crooks on the other. Some day the mess will be untangled, but we are paying a terrible penalty for our experience. Fanaticism always costs a great deal.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES.

Cincinnati printers employed on daily newspapers secured a \$2.05 and a \$2.20 weekly increase through arbitration.

PAN-AMERICAN PROTESTS.

Many protests against American "imperialism" were made in the recent Pan-American Federation of Labor convention. They reveal how many Latin-Americans feel toward this country. But some things remain unsaid. Most of the delegates who scolded the United States could not have stood up in public in their own countries and said what they said in Washington. This means that Americans have wrung important liberties from ancient oppressors—and have kept them. Latin-Americans often forget one thing: It is not American imperialism from which they suffer; it is American Financial imperialism, and it is American only by the accident of circumstance, geography and economic development. The sheer weight of American finance is going to force it into the far corners of the world—a fact, whatever may be thought of it. Meanwhile dictatorships persist in many Latin-American nations, as in Cuba, Venezuela and Chile. American finance likes to deal with dictators in Latin-America, and Latin-Americans who are awake to the full truth know that when American finance makes a dirty bargain in Latin-America there is either a simple or a crooked home politician on one end of the bargain. Most Americans want to be friends with all Latin-America and hate a certain brand of American government diplomacy, exploitation and "armed intervention" as bitterly as possible. They recognize, also, that in the main the forces that exploit Latin-America also seek to exploit Americans, a fact which most Latin-Americans have not discovered because their own misfortunes overshadow other things. Not for a long time will injustices in and toward Latin-America be eliminated. The Pan-American Federation of Labor rates as the strongest and most constructive force toward that desirable end. It has demonstrated its usefulness and it deserves the thanks and the good-will of every decent American. It is the one great organized force that goes among Latin-Americans asking only the chance to help them, coveting nothing that they have, taking no toll of their wealth and adding nothing to the burden of their misery.

LORDS PASS ANTI-WORKERS' BILL.

The British House of Lords gave the anti-trade union bill a second reading by a vote of 152 to 26. The bill was approved by the House of Commons by a vote of 354 to 189.

The workers were not without friends in the House of Lords, and some of the die-hard Conservatives were shocked at their opponents' plain language.

Lord Arnold lashed his colleagues when he said that some things were too unscrupulous even for the Conservative Party and that the conflict which the government has provoked might end with the ending of the House of Lords.

Earl De La Warr asked how trade unionists could feel safe from criminal prosecution when the cream of the nation's legal profession in both Houses are unable to agree on the meaning of the bill. He said the proposal will tend to destroy general respect for law—a national possession which ought to be carefully preserved. Trade unionists will feel, when the bill is law, that compliance will place them at the mercy of employers.

The speaker challenged the Tory Party to make its finance as clean and as public as that of the Labor Party.

BE PREPARED FOR EMERGENCY.

Keeping your car stocked with the necessary items of equipment that may be needed to make repairs on the road will frequently eliminate grief and delays. This is particularly applicable, says the California State Automobile Association, to the motorist who goes touring several thousand miles and through different states.

MOLDERS PROGRESSING.

"The Molders' Union is progressing favorably," says Organizer R. W. Burton, "and our efforts in directing work into union shops is meeting with remarkable success—not only because of our own efforts, but because of the inferior grade of work turned out at American plan shops.

"Recently a big American plan shop secured a contract for making lamp post castings destined to be installed at one of the valley towns. When it came time for the town council to accept the shipment, the work was of such a low grade that even the American plan sponsors there would not O. K. it, with the result that the castings were refused and the contract was let to a union shop.

"As a consequence of this action the open-shop employees were given a 'vacation,' while a union plant got the work and had to add more molders. It is only a question of time until the open-shop operators will realize that the real molders are members of the union—and, inasmuch as our members reserve the right to refuse employment when asked to work side by side with inefficient non-union men, we believe the time is not far distant when the incompetents will be weeded out and the Bay district will be noted for its high grade of work, a condition sure to result when all the shops are operating under an agreement with our organization."

WHY WORKERS BORROW.

A study of 4000 loans made by eight credit unions shows that illness is the most common reason why workers are forced to borrow. A review of the study is printed in the Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The next important reasons why workers borrow is the winter supply of coal, family expenses and an accumulation of debts. Nearly three-fourths of the male borrowers were married and 85 per cent had dependents. More than three-fifths of the borrowers earned \$40 a week or less. The largest number of loans were for amounts between \$50 and \$100.

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LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS

INSECT AGE COMING.

Dr. Austin H. Clark of the Smithsonian Institution warns the world that man may yet have to fight a pitched battle with insects for the right to inhabit the earth, and that it is by no means certain which side will gain the victory. He points out that in two ways man has aided his most implacable foes. Improved methods of transportation have carried insects over barriers which they could not pass of themselves, and the devotion of vast areas to agriculture has provided food for "bugs" as well as for humans.

Unless we look sharp, he intimates, the "Age of Man" may be followed by the "Age of Insects."

This is by no means the first warning of the kind that science has given, though Dr. Clark is unusually complete, and his emphasis on the ways in which man is helping his foes deserves special attention.

There is no race suicide among insects. A single moth may be mother of thousands of living boll weevils in a single season. In other forms, the possible annual increase is reckoned in millions. But for the natural and artificial checks on their numbers, insects long ago would have devoured every particle of vegetation on the planet, and died of starvation—after every other land creature had died first.

Up to date, the birds have been man's chief allies in his war with insects. Instead of preserving birds, however, we have destroyed them. Scientific men have been doing their best to discourage bird killing; but up to date their success is not remarkable. It has been reported on what seems credible authority that where quail and night-hawks are numerous the boll weevil is held in check.

Most birds which do not eat insects devour large quantities of weed seeds and thus render another valuable service. They give full return for the berries and plums they steal and the apples they spoil. The rule of common sense should be: Destroy every insect that you do not know to be helpful, and save every bird that you do know to be helpful.

It is probable, however, that science always will have to supplement the efforts of the birds in the battle with insects. Spraying insect poison from airplanes—already tried with some success in the cotton fields—may be used in fighting many winged pests before long.

If insects ever should take over the earth, some philosopher from Mars might well say that the result was a gain in ethics.

The social insect seems to have no behavior problems. Its life is marked out by laws which never seem to be violated. Bees and ants some times conduct plundering wars on other communities, but inside their own all seem to obey the rule, and there is neither thieving nor violence.

There is a division of labor among these insects, but it is managed by difference in structure. The warrior ant or worker bee is "built that way," fitted to do a given thing and not happy unless doing it.

Among these creatures even the reproductive function is specialized; the overwhelming majority of each community are sterile, and a chosen few become parents of the next generation. Normally, all the bees of a hive have one mother, the queen.

Probably Dr. Clark does not really expect the insects to abolish man; but he is doing good service in calling attention to the possibility. An expenditure of brains, energy and wealth equal that put forth in the great war might well suffice to rid the world of harmful insects, as almost certainly a far less expenditure would abolish disease germs. But mankind never gets properly worked up over its real perils.

AMERICA GOES TO SCHOOL.

(By International Labor News Service.)

America is going to school. The problem of the present is what will become of the millions of boys and girls studying to be musicians, teachers, doctors, lawyers, editors and members of other professions and who will do the manual labor in the next generation.

The zeal for education and its cost is revealed in a recent study of the National Industrial Conference Board, an employers' organization. More children are going to school and they are putting in more days in the classroom and many more than formerly are able to go through the high school.

In 1890 there were 18,500,000 children of school age, of whom 70 per cent were getting instruction. In 1925, a generation later, out of 30,000,000 children of school age 83 per cent were enrolled. The remaining 17 per cent, in backward states and communities, mainly in the South and Southwest, were not getting these advantages.

Fifteen per cent of the grammar school children were able to enter high school in contrast with the 1.6 per cent in 1890. Naturally this influx into the schools brought higher expenditures of local, county, state and national funds. The expenditure is estimated at 16 cents per child per school day in 1890; 20 cents in 1910, and 28 cents in 1925, an annual increase of less than 2 per cent.

In the aggregate, education cost more than military, police, fire and prohibition enforcement. But these expenditures, of more than two billion dollars annually in 1925, are small compared to the total cost of war, the war debt and the burden of competitive armament which the nation carries. However, the cost of 28 cents per child will not be begrudged. Education is one of the real benefits that society can give. American youth is taking advantage of it.

Organized labor has not only encouraged this but seeks additional educational advantages for the boy and girl who must go to work before finishing the high school. For them, extension courses and apprentice classes are urged. Much of the increased hope of an intelligent worker of the future is the result of this applied education. Night schools, recreation programs, Americanization courses, nurses, dental work in schools, all have organized labor's cordial indorsement.

WATER FARMING NEGLECTED.

Water farming is a sadly neglected field, but one which contains unlimited possibilities, says a recent bulletin of the American Game Protective Association, which declares that plant and animal life of the water is capable of development, increase and improvement comparable with the advances that have been made in land farming. At present, for the most part, the waters may be likened to the virgin prairies and woodlands before they were disturbed by man, except in so far as the waters have been injuriously affected by human agencies. Nothing of consequence has been done to improve them, says the bulletin, and adds: "The waters are the natural habitat of fishes and other aquatic life, certain fur animals, and many species of birds. For the maximum production of fish life there must be maintained a balance of plants and animal life. The adult food and game fishes, which constitute the crop, are the result of a long series of relationships, the importance of which escapes the casual observer. Something more than water is required. Starting with microscopic plants and animals there must be an unbroken series of life forms leading up to the highest. That this combination may exist requires study of the chemistry, physics and biology of the waters and intelligent culture. So it is with other forms, including mammals and birds. The waters must be 'cultivated' to produce a profitable crop. Intelligent, scientific cultivation of water areas of the country would enormously increase

the available food supply, contribute materially to the commerce of the country, and expand opportunities for wholesome recreation. Every state university or other educational institution should maintain a department equipped with field laboratories for the purpose of study of aquatic resources and their development."

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The opportunity of meeting old friends and renewing old memories is one incentive to many members for participation in the Labor Day parade. The varying hours of labor, the change of places of employment and residence often preclude these meetings, but this one occasion in the year affords to many the desired opportunity to "make phat" on these occasions along with swelling the union's ranks and answering "Here!" at the call of the organization in one of its activities. Some recall their participation in these demonstrations during or following famous local strikes, some remember the "drill through the Park" following the big fire, and still others the significance of the day and its effect in distant cities throughout the land—in some of which perhaps only a mere handful composed the membership of the American Federation of Labor, but among them the Typographical Union invariably and proudly bore its banner. Some recall that they have never missed a parade on Labor Day when opportunity and physical ability presented—an enviable record. These memories and traditions must "carry on" in the Typographical Union, and the responsibility is upon each individual member for an impressive numerical showing for his organization. Let it not be charged: "And they all with one consent began to make excuses." Be there! No. 21's committee, during the past week, has sent invitations to the surrounding typographical unions to join in the parade, and is hopeful of welcoming many visiting members. The committee will meet next Sunday morning for further discussion of plans, and all of its members are urged to be present promptly, at 10:30.

A dispatch in the papers of August 1st announced that the two daily papers of Salem, Oregon, were to be operated on an open-shop basis. The dispatch was somewhat misleading, and definitely stated that the union had refused arbitration. This is not true. From Representative Johnson, who is in Salem, word was received later that Salem Union had secured strike sanction, but had not set a date for that action to take place, and Hooker, the agent of the Northwest Newspaper Association, who had assembled a group of strike breakers, persuaded the publishers to lock the men out. Salem being only a small city, and the scale being only \$42.00 a week, it is believed the lockout will be of short duration.

Air mail letter from E. J. Gerlach of the H. L. Beck chapel indicates that he has surely found the promised land on the trip through the northern states. The "real stuff is flowing a plenty," he writes, "and it is of 66c." Too bad the entire shop cannot accompany him, but he promises there will be an overflow, and advises all not to get discouraged.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd M. Cowan became the parents of a son on July 16th. That Mr. Cowan is a "proud papa" is evidenced by his sending the news to the writer of these notes. Congratulations are tendered to Mr. Cowan, and thanks for the news. It is hoped that both mother and child are doing well.

The following note was received at headquarters from "Bones" Anderson vacationing at Greenville, Plumas County: "Fishing in lake not much good yet. One stream very good. Catfish in reservoir great. 'Snickers' Trimble, wife and daughter just left for home. Regards to all."

Those of our members who were formerly of Stockton will be interested in the following item from the Stockton Labor Journal: "Colonel Joseph M. Niles was host to a spirited gathering of old-time friends last week. (The word spirited is used advisedly). The affair was held in the Niles' suite on Main street. The afternoon was spent in recounting ventures of other days, and "Hoot

Mon" Milligan's review of "My recent trip to Portland" and the general discussion of printer subjects. Refreshments were obtained under the novel system of syndicating.

Following the appearance of posters announcing the coming publication of the San Francisco Express describing it as a daily newspaper many inquiries were made at union headquarters as to where, when and how the new paper was to be published. Following investigation it was learned that the paper is to be a bulletin approximately newspaper size, printed on one side only, and is to be placed in panels in public places, and will carry short news items and some advertising. There is to be a late edition giving the results of sporting events. Similar bulletins are published in two other Pacific Coast cities, and the appearance of the San Francisco Express on or about the 15th of this month will be followed by the establishment of another in one of the cities to the North. The new Express is to be printed in a 100% union job office, and the printing trades craft wish the new venture success.

Well-known coast printers passing through the city last week were: J. T. (Alvin) Josselyn, "Mike" Murphy, Jack Tracy, P. W. Garrett.

Charles Hauck returned to Los Angeles, after an extended vacation in the north. Mr. Hauck spent the last ten days in this city.

Other vacationists were: (Shorty) Tomlinson and Jack McDonald, motoring to Los Angeles; Ed Sundstrum of the Pernau-Walsh chapel, took a trip to Reno.

Walter Young has accepted a situation in Reno.

Daily News Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

A tragedy of the composing room: Just as Frank B—— shut off his lino to go to lunch, the power went off!

If the favorites of H. Bell keep on winning in Tin Ear alley when Harvey gets a juicy hunch and backs it up, look for The News' handsomest Merg. Mahout to stroll away on another vacation. He'll be able to afford it.

Our Irish apprentice from Palestine, Morris Sherman, paid 75c for a \$1.50 necktie and explained that money is no object to him—that it runs out of his pockets just like glue.

Late in the week Pop Greer got on the job following several weeks of illness.

While our ex-president, D. K. Stauffer, was away on a deer hunt Alfie Moore, his sub, acted as fill-in proofreader. Which calls to mind a remark of Tony Pastor's when he was put to reading proof recently: "I've sunk to my level. I can't go any lower."

Johnny Dow week-ended midst the bathing beauties and rustic delights of a resort on the Russian river. And you're not much of a judge of psychology if you think Johnny liked to rush

away from the Russian river and its attractions.

Mrs. Jean D. Bailey and daughter Bessie, of Pasadena, mother and sister of the News' good-looking copyholder, Mrs. Lucile Davis, are visiting here and giving the beauty spots of Northern California the double O. Miss Bessie is bail clerk in the police department of the southern city and is unable to stay here long, but Mrs. Bailey will remain indefinitely.

Just because Ed Lowe drives a flivver and hires a sub every fortnight for a two-week stretch, is no reason to assume he suffers from inferiority complex. In fact, just the contrary; for he lays off merely to exercise the Henry, of which the body is his original car. But he's worn out a couple of engines, many coats of paint and unlimited starter keys proving to himself that a Ford is an automobile.

MAILERS' NOTES.

By Edward P. Garrigan.

Well, they are all doing it these days. One of our junior members surprised us all the other day when he appeared at his mother's house with a young lady by his side. The whole household threw a fit when he said: "Folks, meet Mrs. Nicholas Spang." Oh, what a wallop. All the other boys had a big time when they were married, and Nick slipped it over on the gang.

Last Thursday George Goldman—oh, pardon me, I mean Doctor George Goldman—went off and got himself a license to wed. After all the logic Professor Baker poured into his head, all Joe's talking went for naught. George is working with a bunch of boys who can give him some very good advice. The ringleader is none other than Tom Burke. Tom told the boys about the times that he went home for lunch when he was married. Joe Howard now has hopes of renting his flat. Everybody that talks about getting married is requested to take Joe's flat on Clay street; plenty of light and fresh air and rent free. When Goldy was going 'up to get the license he was shaking in his boots, his teeth were rattling and he was in a terrible fix. His pal called him aside and said: "George, you don't have to get married. Just lose the two dollars." The intended bride heard him and looked right into Goldy's eyes and shouted: "Don't let that young fellow give you any foolish tips."

Tom Burke will leave in a few days for the old standby Stumble Inn. Let us hope he doesn't stumble out. Tom has a sign on his shack which reads: "No painters need apply."

Dave Friednash has taken a traveler and gone across the pond to Oakland.

On July 14 Frank Raubinger and his wife were in Paris, France. The people had the old town all decorated, flags and streamers flying from every

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Assets.....	\$113,925,831.54
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,700,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over \$575,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

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FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 $\frac{1}{4}$) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

pole and all the flags and shields had "F. R." on them. Frank was all swelled up to think that the French people would make such a fuss over him to put his initials on the flags. It was not until the day they were leaving France that he learned that the "F. R." meant French Republic.

BY THE WAY.

Part of the creed taught by the super-patriotic is that Europe is "backward," whereas America is always first and to the front of the Old Country in every way. Mebbe so, mebbe so, but occasionally something comes up that makes one doubt the super-patriots. An example is rock-dusting in soft coal mines, a proved method of preventing and limiting disastrous coal-dust explosions, which annually take a ghastly toll of miners' lives in the United States. In France, the United States Bureau of Mines points out, rock-dusting has been required for ten years in gassy and dusty coal mines and no explosion disasters have occurred in the French mines during that period. In Great Britain, rock-dusting has been required by law since January 1, 1921, in all but naturally wet mines and since 1925 it has been required in all coal mines except those producing anthracite. In the United States, rock-dusting has been in use only two years to any extent and only five states require it by law. Yet for years the value of rock-dusting has been known in Europe. Evidently the United States has been backward in at least one respect, which makes the discerning suspect that perhaps there are a few other respects in which it is not to the front.

* * *

Smokestacks are disappearing. Factories in many cities are without these unsightly monuments to waste and inefficiency. Many industrial plants are now being built with some idea to beauty and in a less haphazard way than formerly. The use of oil, gas and electricity for motive power has lessened the need for unsightly smokestacks. Internal combustion engines are coming into their own. Engines may consume oil and still be clean and smokeless. There was a day when huge, hideous stacks pouring a volume of smoke and soot and unused energy into the saddened sky were a symbol of industrial activity. That day is gone. Now such a sight is beginning to be interpreted as a nuisance and a menace.

MATCHES CUT OUT.

Here is the latest from the Pullman Company. An order has gone out from Chicago headquarters that hereafter porters shall not place boxes of matches in the smoking compartments.

Instead, the matches must be kept in the porter's locker. If a traveler wants a match, he is supposed to go to the porter and formally present his request. Then the porter will unlock his locker, permit the traveler to extract one match from the box and scratch it on the side thereof. The box will then be returned to the locker.

Should the traveler's pipe go out, he must repeat the process.

This is said to be only one of many "economies" which the Pullman Company contemplates enforcing. It is paying enormous dividends on watered stock, but it compels its porters to depend on the generosity of travelers for a living wage.

THERE IS NO PEACE.

We have not declared war on Nicaragua, nor upon any part of the population of that country. The power to declare war rests with Congress. But a battle has been fought in Nicaragua. One American marine was killed and one was wounded. Some 300 Nicaraguans were killed. Kellogg calls these victims bandits. Elsewhere they are called patriots. History will determine their category. But more important than that is the fact that they are dead. We have war, even though no war has been declared. We talk of

peace where there is no peace. If the United States wants Latin American confidence and friendship Kellogg has adopted a poor way to get it.

BEGS THE USE OF YOUR CANE.

What is said to be a new panhandler's trick is reported from London. The beggar starts out rather early in the morning where there are but few persons to observe his actions and, armed with a half dozen slices of bread and a small stick he passes along a section of the city where there are houses with a railed-off section in front, and with his stick he plants a piece of bread just out of arm's reach. Having completed this task, he waits until the day's activities are started and there are people moving along the streets. Then he locates in front of one of these houses and makes a pitiful effort to reach the slice of bread until he sees some one approaching with a cane or umbrella. Piteously he appeals for the loan of the latter while he retrieves the bread. Nine times out of ten his appeal is rewarded by a coin or two. —Cincinnati Times-Star.

KEEP POSTED ON THE LAW.

Motorists should keep themselves continually posted on the law governing ownership and operation of motor vehicles, points out the California State Automobile Association. Periodic review of local and state traffic regulations is the duty of every driver.

THE SPIRIT OF ROME.

The Rome of old with its wealth and wine
Was the handiwork of a sturdy race:
They builded well and they made it fine
And they dreamed of it as their children's place.
They thought the joys they had won to give
And that seemed so certain and fixed and sure
To the end of time in the world would live
And the Rome they'd fashioned would long endure.

They passed to their children the hoarded gold,
Their marble halls and their fertile fields,
But not the spirit of Rome of old,
Nor the Roman courage that never yields.
They left them the wealth that their hands had won,

But they failed to leave them a purpose true.
They left them, thinking life's work all done,
And Rome went down and was lost to view.
—Edgar Guest.

Union House

Union Clerks

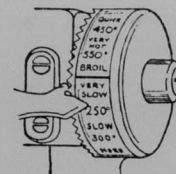
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YOU can preserve summer fruits that taste as delicious and remain as firm as on the day they were picked from the laden bough. Briefly, here's a cool, easy way—

Cool because you don't have to lift boiling kettles about the stove.

Easy because the Oven Heat Control on the new Gas Range is the secret of delicious home preserving that is done in the oven without watching or anxiety. Fruit is packed right in jars and put into the oven. You merely set the Oven Heat Control and steady, even heat preserves the fruit's firmness, its delicious fruit-flavor and color. Jams and jellies also are well preserved by this cool, simple way.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of July 30, 1927.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by Vice-President Baker.

Roll Call of Officers—President Stanton excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Upholsterers, for S. S. Kuig; from Molders No. 164, for Frank Brown, A. Wynn, Frank Wacker, J. Metcalf, Edward Dillon. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council, noted and ordered filed. From the American Federation of Labor, with regard to subscriptions for the American Federationist. From the San Francisco Center of the California League of Women Voters, with regard to a course in adult education, to be given at Mills College under the auspices of the State Department of Education. From Stove Mounters' International Union, calling attention to the unfair attitude of the Estate Stove Company of Hamilton, Ohio. From Metal Polishers' Union No. 128, inclosing donation to the Referendum Fund.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Steam Engineers' Local No. 45, stating that all affiliated locals of the international union will parade on Labor Day.

Request Complied With—From the Municipal Railway Extension Bond Campaign Committee, requesting Council to send a representative to its next meeting, which will be held Wednesday evening, August 3, at 8 p.m. The chair appointed Delegate Daniel P. Haggerty to represent this Council in said body.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of wage scale and agreement of Butchers' Union No. 508, Brother Guerra requested that the matter be held in abeyance for one week. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Mutual Stores are unfair to the Grocery Clerks; requested delegates to so inform their families. Alaska Fish-

ermen—Reported that Bering Sea has been opened for fishing. Musicians—Will parade on Labor Day. Egg Inspectors—Are organizing the women in Petaluma in the egg candling industry. Milk Drivers—Will purchase badges for Labor Day. Miscellaneous Employees—Tait's Coffee Shop in the Mission is employing Chinese in the kitchen and laid off members of union.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Report of Joint Labor Day Committee—Committee submitted a progressive report on arrangements, particularly relating to the Labor Day insignia, which has been adopted and which will be a button with white background and lettering in blue, and red-white-blue ribbon; further recommended that all unions purchase buttons for their membership whether they are in the parade or not. (See report in full in Labor Clarion.) Report concurred in.

Receipts—\$280.10. **Expenses**—\$240.65.

Council adjourned at 8:40 p.m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

BY THE WAY.

New York's threatened traction strike has been averted—for the time being. The traction interests have drawn in their horns somewhat, but have not yet openly and unqualifiedly agreed to permit the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees to organize their workers. They still are laboring under the delusion that the progress of unionism can be stayed by a policy of hypocrisy, dishonesty and coercion, in which their so-called "company union" plays a big part. Unionization is still the burning question at issue and until the men are permitted to organize without hindrance in a bona fide trade union, the threat of a transportation tie-up will hang over New York. It is strange that in a city that loves to believe it is the leader in everything there should be minds so backward, unprogressive and out of tune with modern times as to think that the growth of trade unionism can be stopped. The New York traction interests have apparently not learned what most of the rest of the country learned long ago—that unionism is here to stay and that nothing can bar its onward march.

* * *

Julian Harris, editor of the Enquirer-Sun of Columbus, Ga., told North Carolina newspaper men at a meeting in Morehead City a number of things that it would be well for all newspaper editors, north, east and west as well as south, to heed. Assailing intolerance and bigotry in the South, he said: "The need for editors to print the truth whether the facts are creditable or discreditable to their community or state has never been greater than it is today and never greater has been the responsibility resting on each and every editor to do his full share toward ridding his section of the forces and ideas which are menacing its intellectual progress and spiritual growth and making a jest of justice and a lie of liberty."

LEE PLEADS FOR AUTOCRACY.

Ivy L. Lee has asked the United States Chamber of Commerce to befriend the Soviets by opening a bureau in Moscow. The chamber has refused. Lee is the highest priced publicity man in the country. He numbers Rockefeller, some of the Standard Oil companies and some railroads and mine owners among his clients. If Lee numbers the Soviets among his clients it will not be surprising, and if the Soviets are not his clients they are at least getting the benefit of his services. However that may be, the general run of liberty-loving Americans will not be greatly moved by Ivy Lee's plea in behalf of the world's most hard-boiled autocracy. They will remember that he has long been publicity man for "open shoppers" and union haters.

COMMUNISTS ATTACK FEDERATION.

"We know full well the measures that have been taken by the Communist propaganda to undermine the trade unions of this hemisphere," declared the Pan-American Federation of Labor before adjournment, "but we declare this hemisphere dedicated to liberty, to freedom, to justice and democracy, be they assailed by the extremists and the would-be destroyers who are on either side of us."

The declaration was made after listening to the reading of a statement from the Pravda, the Moscow Communist organ, which advised Communists to remain away from the Pan-American congress and organize a dual body. The full declaration of the congress follows:

"We have all been aware of this propaganda. Few, if any, of our national trade union movements have been free from this attack.

"For this hostility we do not hold the people of Russia responsible. We hold the Communist Internationale responsible. It proclaims itself committed to the philosophy of dictatorship and autocracy which cannot be otherwise than in conflict with freedom and democracy.

"We shall defend our trade unionism, our democracy, our free institutions, wherever they are attacked and no matter by whom or what they are attacked. We know full well the measures that have been taken by the Communist propaganda to undermine the trade unions of this hemisphere. But we declare this hemisphere dedicated to liberty, to freedom, to justice and democracy, be they assailed by the extremists and the would-be destroyers who are on either side of us.

"We commend our executive committee for bringing this attack out into the light in its report. The red propaganda, as we have seen it at work, is the propaganda of destroyers, insidious and treacherous. A gallant foe we might respect. For this foe we have only contempt and enmity.

"Those who have, through misguided idealism or mistaken understanding, espoused this cause of destruction and error, we shall again have with us when their understanding reveals to them the falseness of that doctrine. The great masses of the people, having truth, will find their way in time to their economic and political salvation."

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.

Foster's Lunches.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission. Market Street R. R.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

All Earber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Quality First

UNITED STATES LAUNDRY

Telephone
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Finest Work on Shirts
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CLEAN LIGHT AIRY

FLOOR SPACE FOR RENT

SUITABLE FOR
LIGHT MANUFACTURING
AND SALESROOM

ALSO STORAGE SPACE IN
BASEMENT

APPLY

W. N. BRUNT BUILDING

111 SEVENTH STREET

COR. MINNA ST.

NEAR MISSION ST.

CONVICT SHIRT MAKERS.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor bulletin No. 372, on convict labor, has this to say concerning the shirt industry among the free labor manufacturers (extracts from United States report concerning prison-made shirts):

A New York manufacturer said: We have been in business twenty years. In the early years there were not enough work shirts put out by prison labor for us to be aware of it. During the war the shortage of production and increased demand prevented the increase in prison production from affecting us, but since 1920 the situation has become impossible. Throughout 1923 we have been selling at cost and less in order to keep the organization together long enough to get into operation in other lines. We are not going out of business, but we cannot make work shirts in competition with prison production. We are experimenting now on what we are best equipped to produce in other lines. As a typical case, we have just been turned down by a customer who bought 3800 dozen shirts a year ago today, because he can buy this year's supply in prison-made goods at \$1 a dozen less than our price. A customer to whom we have sold 15,000 dozen shirts a year for four or five years is buying wholly prison-made goods this year, because he can get them for less than it costs us to make them.

Our costs per dozen are as follows: Cloth (31 yards at 15½ cents, \$4.80; to cut, make, trim, box and ship, \$2.65; overhead, 74 cents—a total of \$8.19, and we are selling at \$7.50 a dozen. We have lost 69 cents per dozen on 25,000 dozen this year.

Since 1920 we have closed two factories employing 200 people each, and one employing 450 people. On one of these factories we have paid rent on the idle plant for two years, because it was cheaper to lose the rent than to operate. In 1920 we made 7000 dozen a week; in 1922, 4,000 dozen, and now we are making 1000 dozen a week. We tried going into the mining districts and setting up plants, but labor in mining districts is too high to compete with prison labor.

Every new prison contract let makes the situation worse, and we are getting out of the field as fast as we can. We must either get into other lines or quit. As we fellows get out of the business the prison contractors' opportunities for profit grow greater, for they will soon be the only purchasing power in that line, and they can go into the mills and make their own prices on materials. This law prevails in New York:

Sections 193-195. Goods to Be Marked—All goods, wares and merchandise made by convict labor in any prison or elsewhere where convict labor is employed must be branded, labeled or marked with the words "convict made." This does not apply to articles produced for the use of institutions of the state or its subdivisions, but no convict-made goods may be sold or exposed for sale without such mark. Penalties of fine, imprisonment, or both, are fixed by Section 620, Chapter 40, for selling such goods without a license, for offering convict-made goods for sale without the mark or for removing the mark.

Indiana State Convicts' Annotated Statutes.

Section 2195. Labor Required—When any person is imprisoned in the state prison he shall be kept at hard labor therein during the period for which he was sentenced.

Sections 8262-8272. Sale of Goods—No person or corporation may expose for sale "any convict-made goods, merchandise or wares" without a license from the Secretary of State. An annual fee of \$500 is required, and a bond in the sum of \$5000, conditioned on observance of the law. All goods, wares, etc., "made or partly made by convict labor" must be marked "convict made," and may not be exposed for sale within the state without such mark, on the article, if possible,

otherwise on a label attached thereto, and to the box or other package.

The last contract made by the State of Connecticut shows just how far they will go. Let the Worthy Manufacturing Company go unrestrained and then watch for the idleness among the lady garment workers. It's true, we must keep prisoners busy, but for heaven's sake keep them out of industry, where they cause so much suffering through taking the market from free labor.

Remember these brands, "Roomy Richard," "Old Friend" and "Dixy Dan." Visit your local dealer and speak to him. Help keep these prison-made goods off the shelves in your city.

BORROWED BRAINS.

A very able printer of our acquaintance was complaining the other day of the unsolicited assistance that he was offered in the conduct of his business. It is almost a daily occurrence, he said, to have offered by mail or salesmen, plans or systems to tell me how to sell my product, how to prepare advertising for myself or my customers, to collect bills, how to inspire my employees, how to invest my earnings, how to double my profits, how to write my letters and, generally, how to become an intelligent business man instead of a poor, ignorant duffer which is the obvious, though doubtless unintended inference which these many offers carry.

We would not refuse all assistance nor assume the attitude of complete wisdom even in our own business; but the clamorous insistence of these self-styled experts who, from a thousand miles away, would rent us their superior brains gives us violent interior disturbances.

Have we really fallen to the state of marionettes so that our every movement must be controlled by strings reaching in all directions to distant cities where the real brains are alleged to reside?

There is no greater danger in business than that which comes from suspending our own thinking and leaning upon the brains of others. While we can all profit by considering the opinions of our associates, by receiving and weighing the advice of those with whom we work, to become dependent upon absentee brains of unknown "experts" is to court disaster when the time for real thinking and prompt decision comes.

Our brains may not be the best. They may even be second or third-class brains, but if we retire them from active service in favor of rented or borrowed brains, we will certainly come to grief. Exercise, careful feeding and strenuous training will do as much for the brain as it will for the body; so, even if we can boast nothing fancy in the way of mental processes, let us keep our old brain on the job, and quite possibly, as the years go by, we ourselves may develop a surplus which—if we have also developed a swollen ego—we may offer for rent.—Southwestern Ambassador.

Trade unions exist as a means of protecting the workers. The union label aims to help in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists should use it in order to make it effective. Demand it on all the things you purchase from merchants. They will then appreciate the fact that you mean business.

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The nationally known comfort shoes **MARTHA WASHINGTON, GROVERS, CONSTANT COMFORTS** and **ARCH AIDS** can now be purchased in styles that women can wear on any and all occasions.

"GROVERS"		"MARTHA WASHINGTON" COMFORT SHOES		"CONSTANT COMFORT"	
2-STRAP Black Kid Pumps, Cuban heel.....	\$5.75	TWO-STRAP Black Kid "Comfort" Slipper.....	\$3.95	FANCY STRAP PUMP in Black Kid, with glove-fit ankle, flexible sole, rubber heel to cushion every step.....	\$5.00
HI-LACE & BUTTON Shoes, in Black Kid.....	\$9.50	BLACK KID "Comfort" Oxford, Cuban heel.....	\$5.85	ARCH AID SHOES	
ARCH AID SHOES		SEAMLESS "Comfort" HI-LACE, Black Kid, Low heels.....	\$5.85	BROWN and BLONDE Kid Cut-out Pumps.....	\$11.00
PATENT and KID Strap Pumps.....	\$10.00			BLONDE fancy Cut-out Oxfords.....	\$12.50
SATIN Colonial with beaded buckle.....	\$11.00				

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John J. Garbibi of the railroad conductors, Thomas J. Kane of the laundry drivers, William J. Judge of the municipal carmen, John P. Reilly of the carpenters, Gilbert H. Imfeld of the sausagemakers.

P. H. McCarthy, former president of the Building Trades Council of San Francisco, has left with his family for Boston, Mass., where it said they will make their future home. McCarthy's son, P. H. McCarthy, Jr., is to enter Harvard College this fall, and the two daughters are to enter educational institutions in the Hub City.

Representatives of the unions which have members employed by the Board of Public Works and the Board of Health recently held a meeting in the City Hall to consider the question of the finance committee of the Board of Supervisors having failed to include in the budget money to pay increases in wages allowed by these two boards to employees, amounting to a reduction in pay for these workers. After a thorough discussion of the question it was decided to engage Attorney Maurice Dooling to take the question into court as to the right of the two boards mentioned to fix compensation of their employees and to ask for a writ of mandate to compel payment in accordance with the resolutions of the two departments.

The Travelers' Aid Society representatives met William A. Grandfield and William P. McCabe on Monday at the Ferry Building and started them off with proper instructions on their trip to the Northwest, giving them particular directions as to how to cross the Canadian border and how to conduct themselves after arriving on Canadian soil.

The convention of the Culinary Workers opens in Portland next Monday and there are a large number of delegates from different parts of the country in San Francisco at present ready to proceed on their journey tomorrow. It is understood that there will be about thirty-five delegates from

California, as we have more culinary locals than any state in the Union, all large in number. It is rumored that in addition to being one of the largest conventions held in years, it will also be a warm one, as there are many propositions scheduled to come up that are sure to bring out warm fights. It is also predicted that there may be some upsets in official positions, as a number of leaders throughout the country have been prominently mentioned for places.

Miss Anne Peterson, president of Garment Workers No. 125 of Los Angeles, was in the city last week on her way to her home at Tacoma, Wash., where she will visit her parents and other relatives for a short time before proceeding to Detroit, Mich., to attend the convention of her International, to which she was elected a delegate to represent her local.

Retail clerks, representing the membership of the unions of the various branches, will join next Sunday, August 7, in celebrating their annual Retail Clerks' day this year at Neptune Beach. There will be a baseball game, a beauty contest and dancing among the amusements provided. The event is purposed to make closer the social relationship between the clerks of the various lines of business and their employers.

State Labor Commissioner Walter G. Mathewson last week visited every city in Southern California where the bureau maintains branch offices, and consulted with his deputies relative to the new labor laws which took effect last Friday.

California locals of the Cigarmakers' International Union will be represented 100 per cent at the convention which opens in Chicago on August 8, and reports from other sections of the country indicate that it will be one of the largest in the history of the organization. Edward Jackson will represent the San Francisco union and G. L. Milliken will be there from Oakland. Sixth

Vice-President Van Horn of San Pedro will also be in attendance.

Margaret Stumpf, Nellie Casey and Sarah Hagen are on their way to Detroit to represent the local United Garment Workers' Union in the convention of the International, which convenes in the automobile city next Monday.

At the convention of the International Upholsterers' Union, held in New York City the week before last, Carl Raaka of San Francisco was elected a member of the executive board to represent the Pacific Coast district. Ben Rosenthal of this city held the office for many years before engaging in business for himself, after which he retired from active participation in the affairs of the organization, taking out an honorable withdrawal card.

The cases against four defendant molders came up before Superior Judge James W. Allen, sitting here, yesterday and were continued until August 13 to be set. The accused men were charged with conspiracy to commit an assault in indictments secretly returned by the Grand Jury a week ago last Monday.

Arbitration proceedings between the Ferryboatmen's Union and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and other transportation concerns of the Bay section are progressing steadily. On account of the mass of testimony to be presented, in addition to evidence which has developed subsequent to the opening of negotiations, it is thought that it will be several weeks before a decision is rendered. The annual picnic of the organization is scheduled for Admission Day, and indications point to a monster affair. Preparations being made are elaborate in detail, and practically every member of the ferry organizations will participate, according to those in charge of arrangements.

PROVIDENCE BLAMED.

Organized labor of Detroit is angry over a report by Chief Boiler Inspector McCabe on the recent explosion at the Briggs Manufacturing Company plant which resulted in the death of a score of workers.

The report states that spray booths for painting automobile bodies were improperly constructed, that the building was not suitable and that many other things were wrong. Despite these acknowledgments, the report states:

"It is my opinion that this accident was an act of Providence and that the Briggs Company was not guilty of negligence."

China must depend upon the sword to secure justice from Western nations, Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson of New York told delegates to the Northfield (Mass.) Foreign Missionary Conference.

Dr. Jefferson has returned from a thirteen-months' visit to China. He said that the Great Powers, and not Russia, are responsible for the Chinese revolution. Expressing abhorrence for war and the arming of nations, the speaker said that, judging from the past history of Oriental and Western nations, "I'm afraid that to get justice China must arm. You know that Japan, when she was unarmed, was treated far differently than now."

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